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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt ORIGIN OF THE DEMOJRATIC PREE-TRADE

The Confederate Creed of 1861 Reaffirmed by the Democrats in 1892.

PLANK.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, adopted when in rebellion on March 11, 1861, at Mont-

gomery, Ala., was as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and excises FOR REVENUE ONLY, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; NOR SHALL ANY DUTIES OR TAXES ON IMPORTATIONS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS BE LAID TO PROMOTE OR FOSTER ANY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY."

Free-Trade Plank of June 22, 1892.

The Democratic national convention adopted as its tariff platform in Chicago, June 22, 1892: We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tarisf duties EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSES OF REVENUE ONLY, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, of New York.

HARRISON and Reid could not get scattering vote in England. They are

WHILE the Fricks and the leaders of the Amalgamated Association fight each other, both are equally emphatic in their declarations in favor of a protective tariff.

A PARTY is in an awkward position to ask the votes of business men and wageearners, when it regards the opening of an industry which will employ hundreds of men as a menace to its success.

In Elwood, in this district, an industry is being established which will bring skilled labor, capital, a local market for farmers and increased values for lands. and yet William D. Bynum gave a vote to wipe out all these good things.

THE front-rank apostle of free trade. ex-Representative Hurd, of Ohio, stops to remark that, while he is for absolute free trade, the Democratic platform pledges Mr. Cleveland to the English system of a tariff for revenue alone.

Kansas papers are not talking so much about politics as they were. So many reports are coming in about the big wheat yields that they haven't space for much else. From twenty to forty bushels to the acre is what the farmers proudly boast.

ALL round, the attempt to frighten people with the "force-bill" bugaboo is being ridiculed, but no more than in the South by the leaders of the People's party who have been active Democratic workers. There are no more Democratic votes in that scare.

ALL men may not get their own when rogues fall out, but the quarrelers often tell the truth, as does the bolting element of the Democratic party in Alabama when they declare that there has not been a pretense of a fair election in that State for more than ten years.

THE Lafayette Sunday Times says it "is able to state, and on the very best authority, that under no circumstances will Governor Gray be a candidate for United States Senator." It adds: "The Governor is in favor of the re-election of Judge Turple and will support his candidacy."

A DEMOCRATIC exchange, speaking of the probable appointment of Mr. Harrity as chairman of the Democratic national committee, says he will have much to learn. He will; he will. By November he will know a great deal more than he does now, though he may not be so beautiful. He will gather the experience and Chairman Carter the votes.

As in Kansas, the Minnesota People's convention rejected the tender of Democratic managers for a coalition ticket, and nominated a straight-out one. Still, the Minnesota Democratic managers, like those of Kansas, may indorse the ticket, about which they were refused any part in making. The Democratic managers in some States seem to be seeking notoriety for self-abasement.

the people of Indianapolis should wish the four days' races beginning to-day to be successful. During the last few years Indiana has made rapid progress as a horse-breeding State and now stands well to the front in that important interest. The growing demand for fast thoroughbreds has given an impetus to the business and placed it on as solid a footing in proportion to its extent as

any other agricultural industry. For some years past there have been annual meetings and races at other points in Indiana, but none here because the city had not the facilities. In other words. it had no track. The track just completed at the fair grounds is universally conceded to be one of the best and fastest in the country. This means that it will be very popular among horsemen, and, if the races are well patronized, will lead to annual meetings at this point. It is reasonable to suppose that gradually most of the other annual meetings heretofore held at other points in the State will be merged in the one at this city, making it a very important and interesting one to horse-breeders, dealers and fanciers. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the races will be successful and the local patronage liberal.

SECRETARY MATTHEWS AS A LAW-MAKER,

The Hon. Claude Matthews, Democratic Secretary of State, has shown that he might become an exceedingly useful man to his party in case he should be elected Governor. Under the Constitution the Governor has the veto power, and to that extent is a factor in legislation. Mr. Matthews, though, in ar emergency, can exercise a power even greater than the veto.

On the 7th of April, 1891, several weeks after the adjournment of the Legislature, while the Deputy Secretary of State was revising the proof of the apportionment act, commonly known as the gerrymander, preparatory to its publication, he discovered two important errors. These were the omission of the county of Monroe in the senatorial district composed of that county, Brown and Bartholomew, and the omission of Gibson county in the list of Representative districts The bill had passed both houses with these omissions in it, and had been signed by the presiding officers and the Governor. In other words, it had become a law in that shape. Of course, it was radically defective, but it was none the less law. The errors were owing to hasty legislation and the blunders of incompetent Democratic officials, but then they were embalmed in the law. The deputy at once apprised his chief of the fact, and the latter saw it. Although Mr. Matthews is not a lawyer, he saw that this discovery nearly a month after the Legislature had adjourned made a very embarrassing situation. Had he been a lawyer he would have known that after an act has passed the Legislature, and been signed by its presiding officers and the Governor, no power but the Legislature itself can change it. Perhaps Mr. Matthews did not know this, but others did. However, it was a condition that confronted him, not a theory. The apportionment act, which was vital to the Democratic party, was vitally defective. What should be done? Mr. Matthews and the fellow-Democrats whom he took into his confidence were equal to the emergency. They decided to send for the ex-clerk of the late House of Representatives, one Newkirk, and have him amend the bill by inserting the omitted words. Newkirk obeyed the summons, and then and there, in Secretary Matthews's office, by direction of Mr. Matthews himself, he did insert the word "Monroe" before "Brown and Bartholomew," and the words "Gibson with one Representative" in the proper place. And this was done in the enrolled act, over the signatures of the presiding officers of the two houses and the Governor. This was a forgery. The person who made these insertions was no longer clerk of the House. The House had adjourned and he was out of office. Even had he been in office, he would have had no right to change an enrolled act after it had become a law.

This point is too plain for argument. In doing this unauthorized and illegal act for the benefit of the Democratic party ex-Clerk Newkirk acted under the advice and direction of Secretary Matthews. Newkirk was simply the agent, Matthews being the principal. Between the 'two they perpetrated a high-handed outrage for partisan purposes. It would be very unsafe to have for Governor a man with such loose ideas in regard to the law and official power as Mr. Matthews has shown he possesses. If he should be elected Governor the people would never know whether the laws as printed were those enacted by the Legislature or laws as revised and amended by Mr. Matthews.

CHIMERICAL REFORMERS.

The ministerial brethren who offer plans from the pulpit for the cure of social evils doubtless mean well, but they don't know. The Indianapolis pastor, for instance, who preached on Sunday against the "curse of rum" confessed that prohibition would not work. insisted that license was wrong, and then recommended that all saloons be restricted to certain localities, which would become plague-spots, avoided by all decent people, would have some trouble in putting such a scheme in operation. He would, of course, have the saloon territory far from the uttermost boundaries of his parish, and where it would not corrupt unwary sons of the church. He would not, it is to be assumed, locate this dangerous quarter in the neighborhood of the laboring men, who, as he admits, seek saloon attractions as alleviation from the monotony of their toil. Wherever he would put it, there might be some to object and some to be harmed. A region of that sort, recognized as a moral Gehenna, would not be welcomed by the nearest residents for commercial reasons, if no other. A little experience in a city council, which sought to establish a pest-house within municipal boundaries, would convince this excellent reformer that there were more difficulties in his way than he had dreamed of THERE are good business reasons why | Besides, how does he know that an isolated saloon quarter would be avoided? There is some reason to believe that it would be made to offer attractions so great that as many silly human moths would be caught by its glitter as now. There are some people who think that since the traffic cannot be suppressed it should be made to pay heavy tribute for existence, and that instead of being

allowed to flourish unchecked, as the

impractical reformers would have it, no saloon should be permitted in any neighborhood without the consent of the residents. This is what high license and local option mean. Under this plan the saloons would be less numerous than now, and where they were found it would be because the people wanted them there. These people would not avoid a separate saloon quarter nor regard it as a plague spot, and mighteven find the place an agreeable resort. The problem is one that troubles all who have an interest in public welfare, but the preachers offer no better solution than the politicians.

THAT was rather a cheeky performance of a free-trader or single-tax advocate to stand at the door of Rev. Dr. Lucas's church, Sunday, and give out Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade' as the audience came out, presumably because workingmen were there to attend a special service. If those who rereived these tracts read them carefully to the end, they will discover that Mr. George is a free-trader incidentally, and simply because he is in favor of putting all taxes upon land, or, to use his own language, "to abolish private property in land," which may be found on page sixty-one of the pamphlet. This is Mr. George's hobby; but he sees no hope for it until he has destroyed every other source of public revenue. If, at the outset, he could "abolish private property in land" at one bold stroke he would not waste his time. It is possible that the George tract fell into the hands of quite a number of wage-earners who have been saving and pinching to acquire a home, the land of which Mr. George proposes to tax so heavily as to make it no longer property. It is probable that many more of them bold stock in loan associations which has value because of land and house mortgages. It may attract them to free trade to learn from the George tract that free trade is the first step to the destruction of the property which gives their loan association stock value. To all home-owners and to all having property in land or based upon land the Journal commends the last chapters of the George tract which the Democratic managers are cir-

A SHORT time ago the Journal asked what county in the State would become the banner county by first reporting a Republican club in every township. The query, repeated two or three times, is now answered, and the honor falls to the good old county of Vigo. Through the active efforts of District Chairman Filbeck and Mr. A. M. Higgins, county organizer of the Lincoln League, there have been organized in that county twenty Republican clubs, being eight in the township where Terre Haute is situated, two in one other township, and one in each of the remaining ten townships of the county. Not only this, but Mr. Higgins writes: "The number will be considerably increased during the next month." The Journal cheerfully awards to Vigo county the honor of being the banner county of the State in this regard and congratulates her loyal Republicans on the excellent work they are doing. If every county in the State would do as well there would be no doubt about the result next November.

THE surviving soldiers of the war for the Union are right in their demand that the moral significance of the soldiers' monument shall not be frittered away and sacrificed to a meaningless sentiment. The idea of the monument originated with them, and its purpose was exclusively to commemorate Indiana's part in the war of the rebellion, All talk of colonial wars, Indian wars and the Mexican war is an impertinent afterthought and calculated to belittle the moral grandeur of the work. The conspicuous date-lines of the Mexican war are a standing advertisement that the original purpose of the monument has been sacrificed. If they remain they will dwarf it through all the ages and flaunt a lie in the face of posterity. The monument was not conceived, begun nor erected to commemorate the

Mexican war. THE leading banks of New York are refusing to part with their gold in large amounts, and it is the general opinion in financial circles that we are dangerously near a suspension of gold payments. Senator Sherman's bill to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as compels the issuing of legal-tender notes against monthly purchases of 5,400,000 ounces of silver is regarded by conservative financiers as a move in the right direction. We certainly have gone a dangerous length on the silver line.

A NUMBER of Democratic papers are not pleased with Mr. Carter for chairman of the Republican national committee. Some of them are grieved because he is from a silver State. None of them can say, however, without lying, that he has not been a most efficient Commissioner of the Land Bureau, bringing up the business to date which got so behind during the period that a ridiculous person of the name of Sparks was performing antics in that

PARENTS of boys must look upon the treatment of the party of lads who were caught by a policeman swimming under a railway bridge over White river on Sunday as an outrage. Swimming in public places is forbidden, and is an offense that should be prevented. Arrests may even be necessary, but it could not have been necessary to parade those boys through the streets in the open patrol wagon like thieves, as was done. Boys will learn to swim and will take risks to do it, and they are not necessarily vicious or wilifully criminal, even when they break a sacred city ordinance to enjoy the coveted privilege. The patrolmen who are so vigilant in pursuit of small boys might profitably curb their impetuosity.

WHEN you find in Philadelphia papers articles headed "Our New Pole-tax," cast no reflections upon the proof-reader in your haste. It is all right, and refers to the telegraph, telephone and electric-light poles, all of which are taxed in that city. as they should be in this.

THE Kansas City Journal publishes a story written by Dr. and Mrs. Eastman jointly, and tells its readers that the authors are Cora Fellows and the Sionx In-

dian Chaska, whom she married. Such is fame when a woman marries an Indian. How will the intellectual and literary Mrs. Elaine Goodale Eastman fancy being mistaken for a couple who spent part of their honeymoon in a Chicago dime museum?

CHAIRMAN CARTER.

His chief strength consists in the facthat he is a hustler with a large acquaintance in the Western States.-Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

MR. CARTER is a shrewd politician and a splendid organizer. He has had experience and he possesses sound judgment. That he will carry on a vigorous and winning campaign goes without saying .- Detroit

MR. CARTER has been selected with the indorsement of President Harrison. The latter has acted wisely. Ex-Chairman Clarkson says Mr. Carter is the best politician of his age in this country. - Philadel-

phia Inquirer. WHILE he has less national reputation than some others who have been named and has his spurs yet to win, the qualities he has shown are such as to create confidence in him and to justify his selection. -Philadelphia Press.

No better selection could have been made for chairman from among the managing Republicans of the country. Mr. Carter is an able, alert and shrewd political leader, and his friends-the enemy-may rely upo n one thing, and that is he will leave no stone unturned or trick unplayed to bring success to his party's banner .- Washing-

ton Post (Ind.) THE new chairman, though he may not have been the first choice of the administration, and though he has been speered at by the old stagers as a "discovery in politics," has elements of strength that are not to be despised. He has the energy of youth, the Western dash and hustle, and with these qualities he has also the suave address that is by no means ineffective even in the most practical politics.—Philadel-phia Record (Dem.)

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

MR. WILLIAM J. WHITE, who is called the country, is a Republican aspirant for a congressional nomination in Ohio. The chief feather in his cap is that he broke the Gum Trust.

EX-SPEAKER REED, who keeps his weather eye on every phase of national politics, says: "We have the Democratic party in a box and we will keep them there until November, when we will put

on the lid and bury them." DEMOCRATIC papers which recognize the risks of their free-trade platform are saying that the public meeting at which Cleveland and Stevenson will be notified of their nomination will give the candidates an opportunity to build a platform

COL. A. E. Buck, chairman of the Repub lican central committee of Georgia, say that the Republicans of that State wil probably nominate candidates for Congress in every district, and possibly put out a State ticket. The State convention wil be held at Atlanta Aug. 10.

HON. CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, of St. Louis, baving become tired of hearing the report that he would not support the Republican ticket, denies the story in forcible language, and says: "I believe that the Republican who cannot support the Republicanticket-national and State-1s not a good enough Republican for me to know."

THERE are some hopeful indications in the South. In South Carolina the two wings of the Democratic party are having s bitter fight for the ascendency. In Tennessee and Alabama there is a bitter contest between two elements in the same party, which, it is believed, will result in a division and possibly in a Republican victory in the former State.

NEW YORk business men continue to express the hope of Harrison's re-election. Says one of them: "I cannot imagine any greater drawback to the business interests of the country than a Democratic victory would be. It would frighten capital to begin with, and another agitation for the reduction of the tariff would be begun, and everything would become unsettled."

COL. W. O. BRADLEY, Republican national committeeman for Kentucky, says Harrison will carry that State in November. In reply to an expression of incredulity he said: "I am not joking. The new election law, which gives us a secret ballot, will add tens of thousands of votes to our column. The People's party will draw largely from the Democratic ranks. It will take some votes from us, but many more from the Democrate in this State. You will see it."

"BEFORE the renomination of President Harrison there was a great deal of feeling against him in Fort Wayne," said James Conwell, of that city, to a New York reporter a day or two ago. "In fact," he there was more feeling against the President in Fort Wayne than anywhere else in the State. But this has all passed away now, and no Republicans will support Harrison more solidly than those of Fort Wayne."

CORNELIUS BLISS, treasurer of the national Republican committee, is confident of his party's success, and counts much upon the efforts of the Republican League in bringing young men into line. He says: "Too much stress cannot be laid upon the good and effective work by the league clubs. In fact, I consider them one of the strongest factors toward the election of Harrison and Reid. There is nothing like organization for good, effective work, and right in these clubs principle and organization run hand in hand. SENATOR VEST'S recent assertion that

shoddy was made from vile material, also that the production is increased by reason of the McKinley bill, has drawn out a challenge from a firm of shoddy manufacturers. The firm says' the Senator from Missouri does not know what he is talking about, and does not know what shoddy is. It offers to him samples of both shoddy and wool, and if he is able to select the wool from the shoddy samples in the presence of witnesses it will forfeit the sum of \$10,000. The challenge has not yet been

The Evansville Journal says "the declination of Hon. Daniel B. Kumler to serve as district elector-a position conferred upon him at the Fort Wayne State convention-was much regretted, but if there 18 any man in the district who can fill Mr. Kumler's vacancy that man is Col. James Wright, of Spencer county, who was nnanimously elected to fill the vacancy. A gallant soldier, a practical farmer, an eloquent orator and an all-around man of the people, Colonel Wright will be able to do vecman service for the party to which he has devoted the best part of his useful

THE president of the Hide and Leather Bank, of New York, says business men do not want a renewal of tariff agitation. As an instance coming under his observation showing that no increase of prices to consumers grows out of the McKinley bill, he mentions a firm of glove manufacturers that has been a customer of his bank for fifty years. "The Mckinley bill largely in-creased the duty on gloves. Yet the domestic manufacturers have not increased the prices. But I will tell you what they have done. They are doing double their former business, and consequently are giving work to many more employes.'

Never Mind the Dirt.

thousand camp bres clinging to smoky sides, the butter may be garnished with myriads of brown pine needles, the marmalade may be excavated from its primitive wide-monthed glass bottle by means of a steel knife-blade, the canned beef may be warm and shapeless, the slices of bread ragged and huge, but ah, the de-liciousness of it all, out under the giant forest trees, with the wide, blue lake sleeping in the sunset at one's feet, and the shy wild fowl skirting the marshes on the farther side, and startling the twilight silence with their strange melancholy cries. | anything of the kind was only one more | found.

THE WORST FEATURE OF IT

City Clerk Abrams Says His Defaulting Deputy's Wife May Lose Her Reason

Grieving Over Her Husband's Disgrace-Council Adopts & Merry-Go-Round Ordinance-Inspection Sat Upon-board of Works.

The investigation into the books of George Kuhn, ex-deputy city clerk, will be finished in a day or two. It is impossible to tell as yet just what his shortage will

"I think," said City Clerk Abrams, yes terday, "that Kuhn knew what he was doing, and that the \$294 which he turned over to me will about cover the shortage." In conversing a little further about the matter, Mr. Abrams said "The hardest part about it is the effect upon Kuhn's wife. I understand she has grieved over the disgrace of her husband to such an extent that she is in danger of losing her mind. She is unable to eat or sleep, or do anything but mourn over this trouble." "Have you seen Kuhn since he turned

over the money?" "No," was the answer. "I have seen nothing of him, but I understand he is still in the city.'

So far as known no effort has been 'made to arrest Kuhn or take any steps towards his punishment, though it is possible that the matter will be brought to the attention of the grand jury as soon as the investiga-

Board of Public Works and Sewers.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, was mostly occupied with sewer business The most important action was the adoption of a declaratory resolution for the main intercepter, running from White river to Kentucky avenue, fully described in the Journal some days ago. The board also took final action upon the resolution for a main sewer along Merrill and New Jersey streets, from Pogue's run to Wyomrun as a four-foot brick sewer, and becomes gradually smaller, until at Wyoming street it is a twelve-inch pipe line. A couple of minor modifications in the specifications were made. Final action was taken by resolution for a local sewer in the alley west of Meridian, from Maryland to Pearl, and in the alley north of St. Jo-

seph street, from New Jersey to Delaware. The street commissioner's attention was called to the complaint of John B. Glover and others of a rank growth of weeds on Alabama street, below Home avenue, which obstructs the flow of water in the gutter. also to a dangerous culvert in front of No.

541 Shelby street. The attention of the city engineer was directed to water standing in front of fountain at the corner of Blake and Michigan streets, caused by improper grade.
The Indianapolis Bill-posting Company was notified not to place bill-boards upon any of the city bridges.

linson Hall on the evening of Aug. 3 to the Catholic Total Abstinance Union of Amer-Permission was granted to owners of property on Pennsylvania street, between

The board granted the free use of Tom

Walnut and North streets, to lay cement sidewalks. The board allowed a final estimate for grading and graveling first alley west of West street, from Root to Ray street; for grading and paving with brick the south sidewalk of Michigan street, from Pine to

The board approved contracts and bonds in behalf of Fulmer & Seibert for improvement of Gilland avenue, from Washington to Michigan; Hadley & Porter, for improvement of Olive street, from Willow to Pleasant run; Roney & Dunning, for improve-ment of Greenwood street, from Ninth to Eleventh; Henry Clay & B. Porter, for improvement of Armour street, from Mississippi to first alley west of that street; same, for improvement of Herbert street, from Mississippi to Highland place; same, for improvement of first alley west of Mississippi, from Armonr to Herbert; same, for first alley west of Mississippi, from Herbert to Twelfth; W. W. Loucks, for construction of a bridge over Crooked creek, on Ta-

The board granted the Indianapolis Light and Power Company the right to lay a switch across the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Missouri street to a point 109 feet east of West street. No action was taken on the petition for water mains in Highland place, between Ninth and Tenth.

Work of the Connell.

attended by a bare majority for financial

The City Council meeting last night was

legislation, Messrs. Colter, Halloran, Mc-Gill, McGuffin, Scherer, Young and Murphy being absent. An appropriation of \$12,-673.90 was made to cover the following items, recommended to be paid by the finance committee and the city controller: To the county, for the city's proper share of the cost of the assessment, \$8,873.90; for street signs, \$1,800; for repairs on the City Hospital, \$2,000. An ordinance covering these recommendations without a dissenting vote. The city controller and the finance committee also recommended that \$1,000 be transferred from the cistern account to the sewer fund and \$500 from the incidental expense fund to that of the city hall. It was explained that the donor funds are plethoric beyond present needs and the beneficiary funds are about exhausted. An ordinance incorporating the recommendations was unanimously adopted. The ordinance relating to a switch at the Kentucky-avenue crossing was referred back to the Board of Public Works for an amendment agreeable to the Indianapolis Light and Power Company, for whom the right to lay the switch is asked.

The ordinance regulating the riding-galleries, otherwise known as "merry-gorounds," and providing for a license fee was amended so as to make the license \$15 instead of \$25 and was then adopted. A motion by Mr. Laut requiring the clerk to request the contractor on the South-

street improvement to finish and set the curbs and make the crossings safe was adopted. Mr. White, by motion, started a searcher out after the progress made by Mr. Bailey, city attorney, in compiling, arranging and editing the city ordinances. It was recited in the motion that assistance had been authorized some months ago but that, as far as the Council knew, nothing had been done. The Council wants to know the reason why. The May or notified the Council that he had signed the several ordinances and resolutions pending for his approval. Mr. White then called up his general ordinance No. 11 for second reading, but the Council seemed to have a holy horror of it. It was explained that it relates to the appointment of inspectors of several kinds, and somebody immediately moved to adjourn. The motion was put and adopted on the following vote: Ayes-Allen, Cooper, Coatello, Gasper, Linn, Olsen, Puryear, Rassmann-8, Noes - Gauss, Laut, Ryan, Schmidt, Schrader, White-6. This ordinance has met the same treatment several times be-

SUPERINTENDENTS APPOINTED.

President Frenzel Pressed the Button and the Eoard Did the Rest.

"Will the board come to order," said President Frenzel as he seated himself behind the water-pitcher and grabbed the gavel; "secretary will call the roll." This was the opening of the special ses sion of the School Board, yesterday after-The tin coffee-pot may have all the ashes | noon, at 5 o'clock, and Messrs. Adam, Conner, Frenzel, Galvin, Garver, Loeper, Koth, Russe and Vonnegnt answered to their names, Messrs. Coffin and Scott being ab-

"We are here," said President Frenzel, taking a firmer clutch upon the gavel, "to consider the report of the committee on buildings and grounds with reference to

in the series of pleasant fictions that have characterized the board since the selvent of the Frenzelian reinfercements. Mr. Frenzel selects the candidate, presses the

button-and they do the rest. Mr. Losper automatically aunounced that Vonnegat & Bohn, architects, had been selected by the committee to superintend the construction of the library at a remuneration of 11/2 per cent. on the cost of the work. To spare the feelings of some member of the board the roll was not called on the report, and there was but one harsh, dissenting no. It came from Dr. Garver. It is said that Professor Jones, whose engagement will expire next April, does not consider it at all certain that he will be

WILL SUPPORT ONLY PRIENDS.

his own successor.

Organized Labor Will Circumvent the Gerrymander-Democracy Victually Denounced.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union last week, the secretary was directed to have ten thousand circulars printed containing an appeal to organized labor to stand as a unit for certain legislation. The Ohio law, passed by a Republican Legislature, protecting a wage-earner from proscription by employers on account of connection with a labor union, was specially mentioned as desirable for united support. The printed appeal recites that the fight between capital and organized labor is at hand, and that now is the time for thought and action. The futility of all effort before the legislatures of the past is referred to as follows:

"For years we have struggled for recognition in our Legislature, and we all know the result. We have demanded, urged, solicited and almost prayed for recognition, and for our pains have been avoided. ignored and almost insuited by the very men who held their high positions through

our support. "Horganized labor in other States can secure recognition at the bands of their law-makers, we must and shall not be outdone if we do our duty as free men and American citizens."

The address, which bears the signatures A. Loebenberg president, and E. A. Perkins secretary, concludes as follows: There is no denying the fact that many strong corporations, notably railroad, express, telegraph and street-ear companies, have discharged their employes on numerons occasions for the openly-expressed reason that they were members of labor unions, and some have even gone so far as to boast that it was their aim to destroy our organizations. They know that such actions are well-directed death-blows at the very heart of our only means of protection, and that in the absence of any law in our behalf we can only depend upon the steadfastness of ourselves for the continu-

auce of our existence. "In our State we are about to elect new members of the Legislature. Shall they go by our votes, unpledged and free to avoid and ignore us as in the past; or shall we demand their public pleage to support our cause in return for the support we give them? It must be the latter.

"The man who refuses to lend his aid and influence to such a measure as the above refuses to grant you a personal favor; and the Legislature that refuses to pass such a measure refuses to grant to nine-tenthsof the citizens of the State the rights of American freemen. It does still more. It refuses you personally the rights of protection and fails to stand by you in the only means you have of securing even the necessaries of life to your aged parents, faithful wife or dependent children. This is a fight for justice; justice to ourselves and those we love. Will you see to it that you do your duty in the struggle, so that when the smoke of battle has cleared away the glorious news will be shouted from hilltop to hilltop that 'Justice and organized labor have at last been recognized."

POSTOFFICE INSPECTION.

Plan for Grading the Work of the Postmasters Proves Popular with Them.

The Official Postal Guide for July outlines a plan for an inspection by postmasters in county-seats of all the postmasters in the three thousand counties of the Union. This will be undertaken in pursuance of resolutions adopted by a conference with the Postmaster-general of seven county-seat postmasters, living near Washington, on June 22. At this meeting

That it is our deliberate opinion that the visitation of the postoffices last year by the three thousand county-seat postmasters, thus bringing all the postoffices of each county into touch and sympathy with each other, giving to each the best thought and most matured experience of the others, was wisely planned by the Postmas-ter-general, and has yielded and is still yielding an abundant fruitage. Therefore, resolved, that we recommend the renewal of these visits this year, with such wider scope of inquiry as experience has approved.

The Postmaster-general has therefore ordered that the inspection be repeated. but it shall not be in any sense an investigation. The service is to be voluntary. A list of questions has been prepared, to assist the county-seat postmaster in grading e offices visited. The grades are to be known as excellent, good, fair or poor, and are to relate to the accounts of cleanliness, order, keeping of accounts, personal attention of postmasters, improvements in the service, knowledge and observance of the postal laws and regulations and enthusiasin of postmaster.

it was recommended that all postmasters rated as "excellent" should be honorably mentioned by the Postmaster-general by special letter or otherwise, and all postmasters rated "poor" should receive notice that there is room for unprovement, and should be instructed how to effect it.

Their Notion Was a Mistaken One. The reporters were asked by the police to

withhold publication of the sad case of Mrs. Mayer, the Milwankee woman who was deserted by her husband. This was asked in the interest of humanity, in that it was necessary to enable the officers to arrest Mayer. The request was made twenty-four hours after all the facts were known and no steps yet taken for his arrest. Yesterday it was made apparent how the publication had injured the cause of humanity. Mrs. Hollweg, wife of a member of the firm of Hollweg & Reese, seeing the publication, made Mrs. Mayer a present of \$10 to aid her in going to Brazil and having her unfaithful husband brought to justice. Jacob Bos, a K. of P., also gave her \$2 for the same purpose.

Had a Fight with a Maniac.

About 7 o'clock yesterday evening a man came running up to officer Hagerman at the corner of Illinois and Washington streets, and told him there was a crazy woman at the corner of Ohio and Mississippi streets making the air hideous with her screeches. The officer went to the scene and found Maggie Davis, who was discharged from the insane hospital about two weeks ago as cured. She fought like an enraged tiger when the officer attempted to place her under arrest. Although Hagerman is a big man, he had his hands full to take her, but finally succeeded. She was taken to the station-house and locked

Clune in Again. John Clune is in the toils once more, this time for fast driving. Patrolman Hagerman stopped him at the corner of Illinois and Washington atreets as he was driving by there in an attempt to make the electric cars ashamed of their speed.

No License for Mayer. Superintendent Colbert is in receipt of a telegram from W. A. Carpenter, clerk of Clay county, stating that no marriage license has been issued by him for the marriage of Mayer, the wife deserter from Milwaukee.

Epworth League Convention

The Epworth League convention of the Southeast Indiana Conference will be held at Acton Park on Thursday, July 28, beginning at 10:30 A. M. and continuing with afternoon and evening sessions.

buildings and grounds with reference to
the appointment of a superintendent for
the library building."

That Mr. Frenzel was there to consider

Minnie Stedman, an inmate of the Sisters
of the Good Shepherd's house of correction,
is reported to be dying and desirous of seeing her father and brother if they can be